
INVASIVE SPECIES

(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Bureau/Performance Information</u>	<u>2004 Increase</u>
PREVENTION	
Asian Carp / Chicago Sanitary Canal	
Fish and Wildlife Service	250
Manage and control several species of invasive Asian fish. Other participating agencies include the Army Corps of Engineers and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	
Ballast Water	
U.S. Geological Survey	1,000
Determine effectiveness of ballast water management technologies, including design of coastal aquatic studies. Other participating agencies include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	
Evaluate Potential Invasive Species	
Fish and Wildlife Service	200
Conduct two risk assessments to evaluate potential invasive species.	
EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE	
National Biological Information Infrastructure	
U.S. Geological Survey	2,250
Pilot networks of the NBII; develop models and methods and web-based identification guide; collect data; provide technical support for standard development and data integration for different taxonomic groups. Conduct NBII invasive species information node assessments. Other participating agencies include the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Smithsonian.	
Sudden Oak Death	
National Park Service*	[100]
Collect and analyze 900 samples of sudden oak death, which will expand if lesions are found on trees. Other participating agencies include the U.S. Forest Service.	
Marine Invasive Species Program	
Office of Insular Affairs	100
Begin development of Marine Invasive Species Early Detection Warning System. Other participating agencies include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	
CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT	
Tamarisk and Giant Salvinia in the Southwest	
Tamarisk and Giant Salvinia are located in the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and Nevada. Other participating agencies include the U.S. Forest Service.	
Bureau of Land Management	500
Control 50 acres of Giant Salvinia and 2,750 acres of Tamarisk.	

APPENDIX H

INVASIVE SPECIES	
(in thousands of dollars)	
<u>Bureau/Performance Information</u>	<u>2004 Increase</u>
Control and Management - Tamarisk and Giant Salvinia <i>(continued)</i>	
Bureau of Reclamation Control 22,000 acres of tamarisk, 25 miles of irrigation drainage giant salvinia, and one river mile of Hydrillia.	600
U.S. Geological Survey Conduct two research projects.	300
Fish and Wildlife Service Treat 50,000 acres of nutria in Louisiana and the Chesapeake Bay.	640
National Park Service* Treat 1,000 acres of tamarisk.	[\$200]
Bureau of Indian Affairs Treat 4,000 acres.	100
Subtotal	2,140
Nutria	
U.S. Geological Survey Initiate two additional research projects to improve nutria control in Louisiana and the Chesapeake Bay	500
Fish and Wildlife Service Treat 80,000 acres.	1,000
Subtotal	1,500
National Wildlife Refuge System Invasive Species	
Fish and Wildlife Service Monitor 100,000 acres for new infestations of invasive species; establish three strike teams, develop six rapid response plans.	1,000
Partnerships for Control and Management of Aquatic Invasive Species	
Fish and Wildlife Service Develop two new State management plans.	550
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	8,990

* The National Park Service funding is to be derived from base Conservation Spending Category funding.